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From the Religious Souvenir for 1839.

AGRICULTURE.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

How blest the farmer's simple life!
How pure the joy it yields!
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When Morning wins, with roseate hue,
O'er the far hills away,
His footsteps brush the silvery dew,
To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,
And blith the sky-lark's song,
Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,
With cheerful steps along.

While Noon broods o'er the sultry sky,
And sunbeams fierce are cast,
Where the cool streamlet wanders by,
He shares his sweet repast.

When Twilight's gentlest shadows fall
Along the darkening plain,
He lists his faithful watch dog's call,
To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet
Their eager pathway press:
His loved ones come in joy to greet,
And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,
And Heaven with praise is blest,
How sweet reclines his weary head
On Slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fear his dreams alarm,
For cares, with carking din:
Without, his dogs will guard from harm,
And all is peace within.

Oh! ye who run in Folly's race,
To win a worthless prize!
Learn, from the simple tale we trace,
Where true contentment lies!

Ho! monarch! flushed with Glory's pride!
Thou painted, gilded, thing!
Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,
And learn to be a king!

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."

Who would live always in this world of change and disappointment, where wave after wave of trouble and affliction break over the soul; where friends are snatched away by the rude hand of death, and ere the sound of the earth falling upon the coffin has died away another and yet another is taken, and we are left alone. None would wish to die, when every thing around tends to render us happy, when the ties that bind us here are yet unbroken, when our young hearts are still glowing with the warm impulse of youth's untarnished and unchilled by the lapse of time; when our fond affections are radiant with hope, and life is still brilliant with the flower of existence. But oh! why do we cling to earth, when the warm blood that once danced so joyously through our veins, imparting life and activity to every motion, has become frozen; when our care worn and channelled brows but too plainly mark the flight of time; when the rude frost of our decline has stolen each flower of beauty, and our grey heads have blossomed for the tomb? Why do we still dread the coming of death, and say we are not ready? True, Spring may come again to loose the earth from the icy chains in which it has laid for many months; the beautiful flowers may spring up when the earth has awakened from its deep sleep, the green leaves may thrill to the music of the birds, the fountains may gush forth from their chains, and the young streams leap to their own murmurings. But not like unto this is age. Death is the only restorer, and who would not hail it as the high boon from Him who created all things! Who can ask to

"Live always away from his God,
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode."

What if surrounded by all the pleasures this world can afford; what if friends smile fondly upon us; what if gently wafted along by the breeze of fortune; what if happiness is showered, like the genial rays of the sun, continually upon us. Yet there is something pleassant in the thought of dying, for

"Death holds the bright and the golden key,
Which opes the door of endless life,
From earth's dark prison sets us free,
This scene of passion, pain and strife."

Although it may be hard to part from all we love below; although it may be painful to see our friends weeping around the bed of death; to hear the last "farewell," uttered in accents of heart-rending grief; to feel the kiss of affection, upon the cold forehead; yet our grief is assuaged, when we think, that we part from them but a few days, that soon, very soon, the shaft of death will be hurled at them, their garments become the winding sheet, their resting place the silent tomb, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," their bodies return to the dust from which they came, and the wind, whistling through the long grass which runs over them shall sing their funeral dirge. But where will be that soul, that immortal part, which must live forever— even when the sea, which now rolls in all its resplendant glory, shall have sunk into blood, the stars have passed away, the heavens and earth have rolled away as a scroll? Where but in that celestial region,

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet,
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the life of the soul."

Value of a pound sterling. The referees in the case of the trustees of the estate of Joseph and Andrew Brown, who were required to fix the legal standard of value by which a payment due in pounds sterling can be made in the city of New York, so as to discharge the debt, decided that, by the Act of Congress of June, 1834, entitled, "an Act regulating the value of certain coins within the United States," it is provided that the gold and silve coins of Great Britain, of not less than 22 carats fine, should pass current as money, within the United States, and be receivable in all payments, by weight, at the rate of 9 1-4 cents and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight; that the value of the pound should be determined by the weight of the sovereign, which is the standard of the pound in the country of its adoption; therefore, as the weight is ascertained to be 5 dwts. 3 prs. and 5 ml., equal in value to 4 dollars 85 cents and 8 mills, this last sum is the true legal value of the pound sterling in the United State.

[N. Y. Herald.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

The news of the battle of Lexington flew through New-England like wildfire. The swift horseman with his red flag proclaimed it in every village and made the stirring call upon the patriots to move forward in defence of the rights so ruthlessly invaded and now sealed with the martyr's blood. Putnam, it will be recollected, left his plough in his furrow and led his gallant band to Cambridge. Such instances of promptness and devotion were not rare. We have the following instance of the display of fervid patriotism from an eye witness —one of those valued relics of the band of '76, whom now a grateful nation delights to honor.

When the intelligence reached New Salem in this State, the people were hastily assembled on the village green by the notes of alarm.— Every man came with his gun, and other hasty preparations for a short march. The militia of the town were then divided into two companies, one of which was commanded by Captain G.— This company was paraded before much consultation had been had upon the proper steps to be taken in the emergency, and while determination was expressed on almost every countenance, the men stood silently leaning on their muskets, awaiting the movement of the spirit of the officers. The captain was suspected to be tinctured with toryism, and his personal indecision and backwardness were ample proof, if not of his attachment to royalty, at least of his unfitness to lead a patriot band. Some murmurs began to be heard, when the first lieutenant, William Stacy, took off his hat and addressed them. He was a man of stout heart, but of few words. Pulling his commission from his pocket, he said: 'Fellow soldiers, I don't know exactly how it is with the rest of you, but for one, I will no longer serve a king that murders my own countrymen'—and tearing the paper in an hundred pieces he trod it under his foot.— Sober as were the people by nature, they could not restrain a loud, wild hurra as he stepped forward and took his place in the ranks. G. still faltered, and made a feeble endeavor to restore order; but they heeded him as little as the wind. The company was summarily disbanded and a reorganization begun on the spot. The gallant Stacy was unanimously chosen Captain, and with a prouder commission than was ever borne on parchment he led a small, but efficient band to Cambridge. He continued in service through the war, reaching, we believe, before its close, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel under the command of Putnam.

Barre Gazette.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

Robert Tailor, according to his own account, is the son of the late Lord Kennedy, who married his mother 12 months after his birth. His mother dying when he was young, his father ordered him to be put to nurse; and a woman named Robinson, in the City Road, London, received £100 a year and £1 a week, to take care of him. When about seven years of age, he was stolen by some gipsies, who deserted him at Bilston, where a collier picked him up, and he was employed in the pits. It happened in the mean time, that Lork Kennedy died; and having no lawful issue, he bequeathed the greater portion of his property to the subject of this narrative. Inquiries were instituted in all directions to find him out; and advertisements fully describing his person, and some particular marks upon his arms, were inserted in the leading journals. Just at this time he was taken ill at Bilston, and was in the habit of attending a surgeon daily for his prescriptions. The surgeon having seen the advertisement, thought he recognized the person wanted, in his patient; and on asking him questions, and examining his arms, he became convinced that he was really a 'diamond in the rough,' and he accordingly wrote to the advertising parties, in London. He was recognized by Mrs. Robinson, and was placed in a situation of affluence; but unhappy there, he took a large sum of money with him, and went to Bilston, where, in dissipation, he soon spent it, and was brought near to death.— In this situation an angel of the temperance society crossed his path; he became a teetotaller, and after raising the wind to a considerable extent from those who had well assured themselves of his future hopes, he started again for London in good style, and once more placed himself under the care of Mrs. Robinson. Having remained there for the last three years, he became uncomfortable, and resolved upon leaving. It appears, that according to one of the eccentricities of the will, under which he has obtained a portion, and is to have the whole of his property, he was bound to live with Mrs Robinson until he got married, or attained the age of 21. He advertised for a wife, and seeing the fair one fixed Saturdy for the marriage. She wished to wait till Monday. Upon which he inquired for another girl and was introduced to Mary Ann Skidmore, who was fetched out of Mr. Barn's factory, in Newhall street, to see him on Friday, and on Saturday morning, they were married by license, at St. Phillips church both looking forward, no doubt, with the pleasing anticipation of being in two years in the enjoyment of property, it is said,, to the enormous amount of £90,000 per annum. He is now only 19 years of age, and his wife not so old. She is a good looking girl, and the daughter of poor but honest parents in Edmund street.— She bore a good character from her employer. They remained in Birmingham until Tuesday morning, when they started for Derby. London paper.

AN EXTRACT. Almost the best defence, at least one of the strongest safeguards of morality, is the feeling of independence. If the world thinks thinks that to be right which you think to be wrong, follow your own opinion, and preserve your self-respect. Consider that you would rather be honorable and despised, than honored and despicable. If the world holds you in light esteem because it misunderstands your character, every mark of disrespect which it bestows upon you is a certificate of the beauty and excellence of those virtues in which it erroneously supposes you to be deficient. But if the world, while it knows your character, disesteems you, because the principles that regulate your conduct are above the received standard of morality, and it is incapable of appreciating them, retire within your own bosom and enjoy that serene consciousness of rectitude, which can sustain undisturbed the hoarse clamor of popular invective.

He who has the fortitude and the constancy to do this, and to go on steadily in the path of duty visible to his eyes alone, experiences not merely that tranquil satisfaction which a sense of obligation fulfilled brings always with it, but a better, nobler, prouder pleasure, even the most exalted of which our nature is susceptible here on earth, that unallayed felicity which is the prerogative of integrity invincible amid allurement or peril. The stern and solemn joy which bore the martyrs triumphant, and exulting through their trials, which supported them and gave them the victory over shame and anguish, and death itself, is the due reward of original and peculiar virtue, of virtue manifested in spite of temptation,—in spite of what is still harder to be resisted, ridicule, opprobrium, and scorn.

QUACK DOCTORS are to be found even in the interior of Africa, where, the afflicted' are as effectually and as completely humbugged as those who inhabit the more highly favored portions of the 'great globe.' Captain Alexander states that a young Damara doctor gave him the following description of the manner in which he cured his patients. It must be confessed, we think, that there is not much more of the 'medicine' or 'mystery bag' about it, than is brought into the service of some of the most noted quacks of our country.—[N. Y. Sun.

He provided himself with a clean wooden milk vessel, or bambus, and applying it, covered with a piece of skin, to the breast of a man who was lying on his side and groaning as if sick, he (the doctor) then left him, and sitting down opposite a stone, he began to strike it with the stick of his foxtail handkerchief, and to sing at the same time, 'To, to, to, tehei; to, to, tehei.' After which he got up and danced round, and looked as if for something on the ground, at last he stoped suddenly, and appeared to find what he sought, and calling out 'het, het,' sharply, he goes to the bambus, and taking it from the patient's chest, on which he blows, he pretends to find some blood, or grease or a bone in the bambus, which had been introduced by slight of hand. The bambus is then carefully covered over, the doctor runs off with it a little way, and buries what he pretends to have conjured from the patient, in the sand, and then stamps over it, and the sick man is now supposed to be cured.

Discipline.—When Klober was in Egypt, he sustained, during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded was wounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape. In this extremity he called to him a chief de battalion, named Chevardin for whom he had a particular regard. 'Take,' said he to him, 'a company of grenadiers and stop the enemy at the ravine; you will be killed but you will save your comrades.' 'Yes, general,' replied Chevandin. He gave his watch and pocket book to his servant, executed the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the enemy and saved the French.

IS HE RICH?

Many a sigh is heaved—many a heart is broken—many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often manifest in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so diametrically opposed to each other in every point as virtue to vice? And yet, how often is wealth considered a better recommendation to a young man, than virtue! How often is the first question which is asked respecting the suitor of a daughter this:—"Is he rich?" Yes, he abounds in wealth; but does that afford any evidence that he will make a kind and and affectionate husband? "Is he rich?" Yes; "his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptuously every day;" but can you infer from this that he is virtuous; "Is he rich?" Yes! he has thousands floating on every ocean? but do not riches sometimes "take to themselves wings and fly away?" And will you consent that your daughters shall marry a man that has nothing to recommend him but his wealth?— Ah! beware; the gilded bait sometimes covers a barbed hook. Ask not then,—"Is he rich?" Rather let the question be,—"Is he virtuous?"

An appropriate Representative. The House of Assembly for the Bahamas at Nassau. At the commencement of one of its sessions, a *colored gentleman* was present, whose dress was in tatters.

"Have you any business here?" asked an honorable member.

"Sar, I'm one of the House! Sent here, sar, to represent Ragged Island, sar!"

"Yes, sir," rejoined the other; "you will excuse my question, and allow me to say, that you give a devilish good idea of the place you are to represent."

☞A man cowhided another in Philadelphia, the other morning, by way of exercise before breakfast.

THE WAR REPORT.

We regret our inability to publish the whole of this interesting paper. It is written in a plain common sense style, and deserves, throughout, an attentive perusal. We subjoin a synopsis of its contents.—Argus.

The Increase and Organization of the Army.

Under this head it is recommended to form two battalions of light artillery, by separating two companies from each regiment of artillery —one of these battallions to be stationed in the western, the other in the eastern division of the army. A different mode is suggested, also of quartering and stationing the troops in time of peace. On this subject Mr Poinsett says—

"My object would be, there fore so to station the troops, that they should form a centre around which the militia may rally, and the combined forces march to the relief of any point that may be menaced or attacked. The points which appear to me best calculated for such stations as are here indicated, are, the state of New York, on Lake Champlain, whence troops may be moved with facility towards the Northen or Easten frontiers, and to protect the seaboard. In Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, where exist already good barracks, and from whence troops may be moved rapidly upon any point of the coast North of the Chesapeake. In the state of South Carolina or Georgia, not far from the head waters of the Savannah river, a commanding postion may be occupied, from whence troops might be transported to any point between the Chesapeake and Florida, with nearly equal expedition.

The fourth station I would recommend is Jefferson barracks, a central post as regards the southwestern frontier, Louisiana, and all the western states; presenting extensive lines of water communication, which greatly facilitate the movements to troops upon any point of the western division. These stations, supplied with a competant regular force, and, when the occasion requires it, argumented by the hardy militia collected from the neighboring states, would be able to contend successfully with any force that could be sent against this country; whilst small garrisons of regulars, aided by the volunteers and militia of the maritime and inland frontiers, might occupy the forts and defend them until the *corps d' armee* nearest the point attacked could march to their relief. In no other way can an extensive line of frontier, like that of the United States, be defended by a small army such as ours."

The withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Gibson as contemplated by the law of 1836, it is thought, would be attended with highly dangerous consequences, and a reconsideration of the law is urged upon Congress. In relation to the defence of the western frontier we have the following propositions:—

"I propose that the existing fortresses within the Indian territory should be enlarged and strengthened, and others erected at the Illinois river, near the line of the state of Arkansas; at Table creek, near Missouri river, below the Platte; and at the upper forks of the Des Moines; these stations to be connected by good roads, perpendicular to the line of defence and connecting it with an interior line of posts to be established at convenient points, to serve as places of refuge for the inhabitants in periods of alarm or danger, where they could remain in safety until relieved by the regular troops. This, with some additonal depots of arms at points judiciously selected, and a good organization of the neighboring militia, would furnish ample security and protection to the bordering states. The works on the exterior line, especially, should be built of permanent materials, and in a manner to insure the health and comfort of the soldier, and to be defended by a small garrison.

In order to maintain these posts at the least possible expense, as well as to secure permanent and seasonable supplies, I would recommend that a farm be attached to each of them, to be worked by a given number of laborers under a competent superintendent with the assistance of the soldiers at seed time and harvest. For this purpose it will be necessary to have the authority of Congress to hire the necessary number of laborers, it having been found by experience that the constant employment of soldiers in the cultivation of the soil is incompatible with discipline or the acquisition of military skill. They may however, be made very useful at particular seasons of the year, without any detriment to the service.

The subjoined paragraphs explain the views of the department upon the organization of a milita or volunteer force.

"It is to be feared that the whole militia of the United States will be found too unwieldy a body to be successfully organized at once by any plan that can be devised; and for some time to come it had better be left to the direction of the several states, adopting only a uniform armament and uniform drill, until a system be introduced on the frontiers, which may be gradually extended over the whole country.— A commencement may be made by enrolling 20,000 men, taken from among the inhabitants and settlers of the frontier and the country around the permanent stations in the interior.— Six consecutive days in the year would be sufficient for their drill, provided the commissioned and non commissioned officers be assembled for instruction to the nearest military post for the term of thirty days in the year.— During the time the privates and officers are in service, they should receive the pay and rations of soldiers and officers of the army of the same grade respectively. These forces would not be withdrawn from the states where they are raised, and may be called into service by the governors, upon a requisition of the President. In this manner would be formed a well disciplined body of militia, capable of acting as an auxiliary force both to the regulars stationed in the four posts above designated, and, to the garrisons stationed in the maritime and frontier fortresses, and a sytem commenced, which, if it work well, may gradually be extended so as to embrace the whole militia of the United States."

The Florida War.

Notwithsanding the vigilance, and the activity of the troops engaged in this war, and the great efforts which have been made to drive the Indians from the territory, a few yet remain to prosecute their work of cruelty and destruction. This is what is now proposed to be done—

"Gen Taylor has been directed to invite the settlers to return to their homes; to receive them when there, into the service; to cause them to surround their houses with stout pickets; to organize them into battallions for mutual defence; a part of them to be kept under arms, while others are employed in cultivating their farms. No doubt this arrangement will aid in protecting the country from the inroads of the savages, but the farms which will be so occupied will be too sparse to form an impenetrable barrier to the Indians; and it is respectfully recommended that a portion of land, selected by the officers of Government, should be granted to such settlers as will bind themselves to settle on it, and to cultivate and defend it under such regulations as shall be made by the Executive."

The Indian Department.

The removal of the Cherokees appears to have been conducted with great prudence and humanity. The arrangements made for this purpose, by Gen. Scott, are said to have met the entire approbation of the department, "as it was deemed of the last importance that the Cherokees should remove to the West voluntarily, and that, on their arrival at the place of

eir ultimate destination, they should recur to the manner in which they had been treated with kind and grateful feelings."

"Independently of the removal of the Cherokees, the operations of the Indian Department within the last year have been extensive and important. The entire Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives among the Cherokees and Seminoles, has emigrated and formed permanent settlements beyond the Missouri river. Of the Chickasaws, not more than two hundred remain east of the Mississippi. It is estimated that about three thousand Choctaws still live in their old country, and they will probably continue there, until the titles set up by them to reserves under the treaty of of 1830, are satisfactorily adjusted. By the interposition of the authorities of the State of Indiana, nearly all the Pottawatamies residing within its limits have recently been removed.—The emigration of the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatamies in Illinois, has progressed slowly; nearly fifteen hundred yet remain there. A small band of Appalachicolas has been removed. About four hundred Seminoles emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838; the military movements for the removal of the residue still continue to be vigorously prosecuted as has already been explained. At the close of the present season, there will be, in the States and Territories, about twenty-two thousand Indians, who it is desirable, should be removed as early as practicable to the West."

The accounts from the emigrated tribes are represented to be of a flattering character. The councils convened by the Cherokees the last and present year, had no object unfriendly to the Government. The bill before Congress the last session, proposing certain changes in this department, the Secretary thinks defective. And the consent of the tribes to its provisions cannot be obtained. It is recommended that the tribes should be encouraged to adopt a system of self government adapted to their wants and condition, with which there should be as little interference on our part as possible; and that their chiefs be invited to attend an annual council, at which the agents of government and the commanding officer of the nearest station should be present.

We can only quote further under this division of the report the following judicious remarks upon Indian education.

"I would recommend that the system hitherto pursued for the education of the Indians, by which alone their civilzation can be effected, be changed. At present the Indian youth receives an education which is altogether useless to him when he returns to his home in the western wilds. He can read, write, and cipher, and in his native village there are no books to read, no writings required, and none but the most simple accounts kept; such as are reckoned on the fingers and notched on a stick. He has acquired no knowledge which can be usefully applied for his own benefit or that of his people; and he has forgotten how to trap and hunt.—As a matter of course, then, he and his acquisitions are despised, and the half educated savage too often beomes a profligate and drunken vagabond. The remedy for this evil appears to me to be the introduction of manual labor schools, where the Indian, at the same time that he receives the rudiments of education and is taught the Christian faith, will acquire some knowledge of farming and of the useful arts, which will secure to him the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen on his return among them, and enable him not only to render them the most essential services, but to teach them by his example the vast advantages to be derived from knowledge, and induce them to become a civilized community."

The Engineer Department.

The Secretary complains of the pratice of making appropriations without being first furnished with estimates from the Department.—These appropriations, he says, are often found wholly inadequate, and it not unfrequently happens that they are exhausted, "just as the men and materials are collected on the spot to proceed to work, and the former have to be discharged for the want of funds to continue them in service." The importance of military surveys is urged with much force. The necessity of understanding thoroughly the navigation of our rivers and lakes, can hardly be doubted — Such a knowledge ir absolutely essential to the improvement and defence of the country.—Much has been already done. During the last two years, we are told, "at least one hundred points of latitude, and eighty of longitude, have been accurately established, and the whole country west of the Mississippi, and north of the Missouri, has been surveyed, and delineated.—A tolerably accurate map has been made of Florida, & a correct one of the country lately occupied by the Cherokees. Immediate attention is asked to a survey of Delaware bay, which we are told is inaccurately described in the existing charts. A survey is, also, thought desirable of the country between the Neenah or Fox, and the Wisconsin rivers with a view to establishing a water communication from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

Appropriations are asked for the purpose of providing the several companit of heavy and light artillery with their appropriate arm. "With four regiments of artillery," says the Report, "we are nearly without field pieces and trains; we are without light artillery altogether, and have yet to learn its management; and we are entirely ignorant of the use of so formidable a weapon as the rocket."

Pensions.

The following paragraphs embrace every thing important in this division of the report:

"It will be seen by the report of the commissioners of pensions, that the number of persons on the penson rolls amount to forty one thousand eight hundred and seventy; that there have been fourteen hundred and sixty one deaths during the year ending the 30th of September last, and the addition to the pension rolls in the same year, has been two thousand three hundred and fifty four. The addition to the list of widow's pensions will increase the expenditure about $1,373,000; and, to meet payments now due, the sum of $245,000 will be immediately required, as no appropriation has yet been made for paying the pensions granted by the act of July 7, 1838. Arrears are, therefore, due all such pensioners as have been entered on the rolls under this act. These arrears will be due on the 31st of December next, and justice to the claimants requires that an early appropriation should be made for their payment.

"I beg leave again to call your attention to the subject of frauds and impositions practised both upon the government and the ignorant and unwary pensioners, whereby the benevolent intentions of Congress toward the veterans of the revolution and the sufferers in the late war, are frustrated by unprincipled and designing men. The law passed July 7, 1838, will occasion an expenditure of about a million and a half of dollars in the year 1839, and it is to be feared that not more than one half of that sum will reach the objects whose distresses it was intended to relieve; the rest will, too probably be swallowed up by usurious agents, or wrested from the department by fraudulent applications. These practices ought to be checked by a law imposing a severe penalty upon persons who are found guilty of them."

SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

The following is an extract from the charge of Judge Redington to the Grand Jury, delivered at the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in this town. It is published at the request of some of the most respectable members of the bar: Kenebec Journal.

The practice of retailing ardent spirits, at retail, without license, is also one of the offences into which you are to enquire. This is a subject to which the public mind is much directed. The evil of intemperance has been felt in every town and village of the country. It has doubtless carried down many a neighbour, with whom some of you once delighted to associate. Suffering wives and desolated widows have wept in secret places over the woes thus brought upon them and their little ones.

Intoxication makes fearful inroads upon the intellectual and moral, as well as the physical powers of man. It often brings disease and death. But much oftener it fastens upon its victim dulness of perception, weakness of memory, harshness of temper, and stupidity of conscience. Aside from mental and bodily sufferings, it would be startling to see what proportion of the crimes committed and taxes paid emanates from the use of strong drinks; if courts and prisons, penitentiaries and poor houses, asylums and hospitals, should make full and faithful reports.

For what purpose is all this expenditure of money, and health and happiness, and life; this deterioration of intellect and of morals?

Authors upon physiology and medicine, insist that *to persons in health*, alcohol is *never useful*, but *always injurious*. Ethical writers believe they have demonstrated the traffic in ardent spirits, as a drink, to be an *immorality*.

It is denounced by the teachers of our holy religion. as a *sin*.

Compared with things, as they have actually existed in this county for the last thirty years, what bright and cheering scenes would have burst out on every side, if the traffic had been unknown!

From recent developements upon this subject, light has beamed out, which no person can rightfully or safely disregard. It imposes a more terrific responsibility, wherever intemperance is found.

This evil early attracted public attention in this country. Under the colonial charter, granted in 1628 to Massachusetts Bay, the frequency of legislation upon this subject illustrates the solicitudes which were then felt. Laws for regulating the traffic were passed in 1645, '46, '47, '48, '51, '58, '61, '64, '65, '70 and '80, soon after which time that charter was rescinded by judgment of Court, and the laws made under its authority abrogated. The Provincial or second charter was granted by King William and Queen Mary, in 1691. This embraced the territory of Maine as well as Massachusetts Bay. By its authority, laws for regulating the sale of ardent spirits were enacted in 1695, '98, 1712, '61 and '63. Under the constitution of the Commonwealth, formed in 1780, many successive acts were passed for that purpose. Since our separation from Massachusetts in 1820, laws for the same object have been passed in 1821, '24, '26, '29, '30, '32, '33, '34 and '35. In all these enactments passed since the date of the first charter, the *primary* and the *only* object has been to lessen intemperance by restricting and limiting the traffic. Can we now, as patriots, as christians, and as men, feel indifference upon a theme which has thus elicited the efforts of many of the wise and good of our land for two hundred years?

Within a short period, much labor has been taken to inculcate upon the public mind clear and full views of the enormities of intemperance and of the responsibleness of those who supply the means for it. Favorable degrees of success have followed. There is ground for rejoicing that sound sentiment has found lodgment in so many minds, and especially that in the bosoms of so many of our young people has been planted the good seed, which, in due time, will bring forth the glad harvest of temperance.

The law, which now restricts the sale of strong drinks, was moulded with much consideration into its present form. It is *imperative*. It is the *declared will* of the Legislature, evincing their deliberate conviction of the propriety, expediency and necessity of the law. The constitutionality of the principle which it involves, has been established by the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and also by that of Massachusetts, and is satisfactorily inferable, also, from decisions already given by the Supreme Court of the nation. What remains, then, but that the law should be duly enforced? This duty now rests upon the Court of Common Pleas. There is no escape from this pressure. The duty must be fairly met and faithfully performed.

It cannot be disguised that large quantities of strong liquors are retailed in many parts of the country. Of the policy or practice of those town officers who grant licenses, I have no censure to express. They are the legitimate judges. But if there be persons who retail without license, their procedures must give occasion for thoughtful inquiry on your part, gentlemen of the jury, relative to your obligations, in view of the oath you have just taken.

It is true, the statute *does* permit the penalties to be recovered py action of debt. But, for obvious reasons, that mode cannot be relied upon to any considerable extent. As, to all important purposes, it is through the action of the Grand Jury of this Court alone, that the law can be enforced, it is in the *power* of the Grand Jury to nullify this law; whether they have the *moral right* to do so, is for them to decide.

It is a remark of frequent occurrence that this evil is one which public sentiment alone can correct.—Without stopping to consider how applicable the same remark may be to riots, larcenies and all other offences, we may well inquire, how is it to be ascertained what the public sentiment on that subject is.

In a government like ours, where the people, by their delegates, meet every year, to make all necessary amendments to the law, the surest indication of public sentiment is the law itself, especially on subjects to which attention is frequently called. No method is known for obtaining a more plenary or convincing testimony. From the foregoing recital of enactments, it is apparent that this subject has been under the review of the Legislature with sufficient frequency. And yet, "Penal enactments for restraining the sale of strong drinks," has been the unvarying motto of the Government from the origin of our legal institutions. For almost two centuries, the public themselves have made it the duty of courts of law to carry this principle into effect. "Traffic in ardent spirits," has been a note of alarm to rally together, in one long continued resistance, the good and the wise among our ancestors, for several generations. And the same watchword has maintained the same old principle, by overwhelming majorities, upon the statute book to the present hour; thus demonssrating that public sentiment in favor of this law has existed, in unbroken power, through successive ages of our community. With what propriety, then, can we be told that public sentiment is against the law?

It must here be admitted that numerous petitions, presented to the last Legislature, *do* show a wide spread desire for some change relative to to the sale of strong liquors as a drink. Let it, however, be remembered, that these petitions do not propose any infringement of the old principle, but an extension of it. They ask a total prohibition of the traffic, with penalties to enforce that prohibition.

Before such a change should be called for, it may well be asked, whether the provisions of the present law are not to be fully tested.—If enforced, they may accomplish the desired purpose. The proposed law, if enacted could not be executed without the concurrence of the Grand Jury. Now, if the present law, through a prevailing belief in its severity, or any reluctance of the Grand Jury, cannot be carried into effect, it is not easy to see how a law still more prohibitory and penal is to be enforced.

Another inquiry is here suggested. It may be taken for granted that public sentiment would prefer that there should be *some* restrictions upon the traffic. Could such a sentiment be made operative and effectual, without the aid of penalties prescribed by legal authority?

The devastating, demoralizing and cruel character of the traffic has of late years been disclosed in floods of light. And yet the traffic continues. Appeals and dissuasives through the pulpit and the press, in personal importunities and protestations, have been urged in vain upon the minds, the hearts and the consciences of some, who, to enrich themselves, still remain the willing and active instruments of the sufferings and vices of others.

What reliance can be placed in the power of public opinion over the man who knowingly administers to his neighbor the drug which must embrute and destroy him, and pour out upon his wife and children the woes which none but a drunkard's family can know? Are there not men in whom the love of gain predominates over every other passion; in whose estimation the acquisition of wealth would far outweigh the vale of public approbation? There *are* men whom avarice impels to deal out streams of liquid poison at the peril, to others, of happiness and of life. There are men unconscious of the worth of public favor, on whom nothing but the strong arm of public indignation may roll down in vain.

What, then, shall be done? This is for the Grand Jury to decide. From you, gentlemen, protection is now sought by foreboding fathers and heart stricken mothers—by wives and children, pierced through with unnumbered sorrows. In this subject, every individual of society has interests at stake. They look to you as the guardians of their happiness and their rights.—And to you I now give the matter *in charge*, as to friends of temperance—that lovely and useful trait, without which every other excellence in the catalogue of human virtues and human accomplishments would seem to be in vain.

Case of Philbrook and Kelleran.—In accordance with the views of the Governor of Georgia, as expressed in his late Message to the Legislature of that State, the following resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of South Carolina, by Hon. James S. Rhett of Charleston. So it seems South Carolina is ready to take up the controversy of another State, as if apprehensive that Georgia might not push the matter to extremities:

Whereas, certain citizens of the State of Maine have been charged, in the State of Georgia, with a felony, committed therein, by kidnapping and carrying away certain slaves, the property of the citizens thereof; and bills of indictment have been duly found in Georgia, against the said persons, who are understood to be now resident in and under the protection of the State of Maine:

And whereas, the Governor of the State of Georgia has, by direction of the Legislature thereof and and according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, demanded of the Governor of Maine these delinquents, for trial, under the said bills of indictment:

And whereas, the said Governor of the State of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, as, under the provisions of our national compact, he was in duty bound, has refused so to do, stating that he must first lay the subject before the Legislature of his State:

And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave question in the United States, it no longer becomes a slaveholding State to withhold the decided expression of its sentiments, on any subject involving those momentous rights, therefore—

Resolved, That the State of Georgia, in making the demand for the delivery of these delinquents, for trial, demanded nothing but what the strictest regard for justice, order, respect for herself, and the most sacred provisions of our national compact, authorized and required.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern we perceive one of the Chief Magistrates of our confederated States refusing prompt acquiescence to this just and rightful demand.

Resolved, That a failure on the part of the State of Maine to fulfil her constituional obligations, in this particular, will be a fatal blow to the security of our Institutions and property, and if persisted in, will create great and well founded alarm in the slave-holding States.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia is the cause of the whole South, and we will make common cause with her in all proper measures for procuring a redress to these grievances, and for the maintenance of her and our common rights.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ,

BY THE FRENCH.

The French steam ship Meteor arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 7th inst, in sixty hours from Vera Cruz. She brought intelligence that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had been taken by the French fleet after a bombardment of three hours, with a loss of only five men. From four or five hundred Mexicans were killed. A bearer of despatches for the French Minister came passenger in the Meteor, and immediatly left for Washington city. A slip from the office of New Orleans Bee gives the following particulars:

The Captain of the Meteor, with whom the editor of the Bee has had an interview, states that after the arrival of Admiral Baudin, on the cost of Mexico, Mr. Leroy, one of the commanders, was despatched to the city of Mexico, to the government the ultimatum of France. A few days after, he returned without bringing any satisfactory reply. The next morning a letter was received, in which Mr. Baudin was requested to repair to Jalapa, in order to treat with the envoys of the government, and to send away part of his forces, that Mexico might not appear to be compelled to yield to violence. The admiral consented to the first conditions, but refused positively to listen to the second.—He therefore took his departure, and was saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

On his return, he stated that the envoys had accepted all the conditions imposed by France, with a single exception, viz: that by virtue of which Mexico was to authorise sales by retail to be made by the French; and the envoys had wished to consult the government respecting this point. Mr. Baudin added, that he had granted them a few days more, but as at the expiration of this period, the replies still continued unsatisfactory, hostilities would immediately commence.

On the morning the 27th, the bomb vessels Cysclep and Vulcan were towed by the seamboats as far as the middle of the shoals which bound the eastern side, where they anchored-The Nereide, commanded by the admiral, the Gloire and Iphigenie, took their places after words on the line. In the meanwhile, some of the Mexican envoys went on board of the admiral's vessel and sought to obtain a respite At twenty-five minutes past two, they left the frigate. The signal to prepare for action was given at twenty-eight minutes past two; the fire commenced, and continued nearly four hours without intermission. The Prince de Joinville, unwilling to remain an idle spectator, asked permission of Admiral Baudin to take part in the action, and without waiting for his reply, raised the tri-colored flag on board the Creole, discharged a broadside at the fortres, and kept up for some time a heavy fire. The Creole was struck by several bullets. The bomb shells effected most dreadful havoc within the fortress. The situation of the powder magazine being known shells were thrown directly upon the spot. Three of them exploded with so much violence that the decks of several of the French vessels, at the distance of more than a mile, were strewed with their fragments. The Carollero, one of the strongest towers of the fort, exploded about five o'clock, P. M. The portions of the fort demolished by the frigate were in a most deplorable condition, the embrasures being entirely dismounted and battered to pieces. About five o'clock, the Mexicans were nearly silenced.

The frigate La Gloire was then removed by the steamboat Meteor. The fire of the two others continued until nightfall. It was then kept up solely by the bomb vessels. Just at the frigate Admiral was about to set sail, a canoe approached from the fortress, and demanded a truce, that the dead and the wounded who were bured under the ruins might be withdrawn. The admiral replied that he could not grant a truce, but that he would send a summons to capitulate, and that if it were not signed by six o'clock, A. M. of the 28th, he would recommence his attack on the fort and city. The terms of surrender were accepted, and at break of day all the boats of the squadron were sent to carry off the rest of the garrison. The surgeons of the different vessels were likewise sent to attend the wounded of the enemy, who were subsequently removed to Vera Cruz.

In the action, which was continued two hours and a half by two of the frigates, and four by the third, eight thousand balls and three hundred and twenty bombs were thrown into the fortress. On the French side five men were killed, one of whom was a midshipman, and thirty-three wounded, two of whom were officers.

In case this attack had proved unseccessful, a force composed of five hundred marines and three hundred cannoneers was ready to assult the fort, and the steamboats being furnished with bridges to be cast upon the walls, the castle would have been carried by assault.

The Mexicans have suffered immensely—the captain of the Meteor, with whom we conversed, gave us a touching description of the carnage. The shore was covered with the dead and dying, and the piteous cries of latter were heard amid all din and tumult of the battle.

We must not omit adding that throughout this affair the conduct of the admiral Baudin was marked by generosity. He refrained from firing upon the city, and though he was strongly advised to attack the fort during the night, which would have given him an immense advantage, he replied that he would only fight the enemy in the day. The other vessels belonging to the squadron, took no share in the action, as there was not room enough for their operations.

The French vessels still continue to cruise in the neighborhood of the coast of Mexico, to prevent the entrance of vessels in any other port than that of Vera Cruz.

We are told that the English consul had requested admiral Baudin, to spare his house, if he attacked the city. The admiral promised to observe his request. By a curious fatality the only bomb that reached the town, fell and exploded near the dwelling of this functionary, carrying away a portion of the roof.

The French squadron now consists of 23 vessels.

It is added that the Mexican army near Vera Cruz was 5,000 strong; but their officers did not consider themselves able to hold the town, commanded as it was by the guns of the Castle, until the French Admiral consented that one thousand of the Mexican troops should remain in the city, to preserve order.

It was believed that negotiations had been commenced between the Mexican Government and the French Admiral, for the re-establishment of peace, but some time may elapse before the result is known.

The French Admiral, it was thought, would no longer hinder the vessels of all nations from trading to Vera Cruz.

The editor of the Bee, in commenting upon the above, remarks:

"The castle of St. Juan de Ullao is a very important acquisition for the French, in the present posture of affairs, and we think its loss must bring the Mexican government to decide in favor of making peace on the terms offered by the enemy. Their foreign trade is annihilated, their principal seaport captured, the contiguous country subjugated or overawed, and the high road to the city of Mexico open to the invader. That road is not so impracticable as it is generally supposed to be, and as it was formerly. When symptoms of insurrection against the authority of the mother country first began to display themselves, the viceroys expended vast sums on its improvement, in order to keep open the communcation between the capital and the coast, and their example has been followed by the new government. A very large portion of the route is finished in the finest manner, and though some parts of it are exceedingly rough, so as to be almost impassable to carragies, yet these obstacles would soon disappear before the science and perseverance of a French army. Even thirty-five years ago, when Humboldt visited the country, he was of opinion that the road migh be easily improved to such a degree as to admit the transportation of wheat and flour from the table land of Mexico to Vera Cruz."

"The distance between the capital and the coast is only a little upwards of two hundred miles, which might be easily traversed by an army in the space of ten days, with provisions and artillery."

New Year's Address.

In the days of our sires, a short New Year's Address
To subscribers and friends, always came from the press,
It usually told the events of the year;
Look'd again on the past with a smile and a tear;
Trac'd the course of political parties, and made
Some few observations on prospects and trade.

Now, fast passing away is this rite of old times;
In vain, New Year's morn, people look for their rhymes.
Yet, so long as our standard was rais'd in defence
Of our father's opinions, and sound common sense,
When nothing else hurries, we'll faithfully strive,
To keep the old fashions and customs alive.

The writer of this, will not enter the strife,
And recount the events of political life;
The *ladies* begin to be tired of the cry
Of "Republican triumph," and "Whig victory;"
So we'll take it for granted, that none wish to hear
A word on this theme, to commence the New Year.

We rather would ask of the year '38,
What permanent good it has done for our State?
If her sons are more cheerful, more temp'rate and wise,
More observant of time as it silently flies?
If her daughters in virtue and intellect grow,
And smile oftener now than some twelve months ago?

To these queries the year deigns no word in reply,
But takes his farewell, and flits rapidly by.
We hear not the sound of his wings as he goes;
No footprint is left in December's light snows;
But we know he has gone the departed to join,
And surrender'd his throne to the year '39.

Yet how lightly soever the old year departs,
Deep traces are left on our persons and hearts.
On some cheeks the young bud to a rose has been fann'd,
On others it died as it strove to expand;
On some heads have been scatter'd the silver and grey,
While on others the ringlets have just learn'd to play.

How many a heart that has sigh'd for a name,
Has wept o'er the ruins of honor and fame!
How many for wealth who have patiently toil'd,
The New Year will behold of their treasures despoil'd!
How many who lean'd on some idolis'd one,
Now feel they must go through life's journey alone!

In the bosoms of some cherish'd hopes are conceal'd,
Which are destin'd to perish, but ne'er be revealed;
Some lips have been tasting the cup of despair,
That in pleasure's bright goblet may yet claim a share:
Some eye where now gathers the fast-falling tear,
May sparkle with joy ere another New Year.

Of the year now commencing we know not the end;
Whether time will to us prove a foe or a friend:
Whether fortune will smile on our efforts for wealth;
Whether toil will be lighten'd by vigor and health;
Whether hopes will be blighted, and friends will grow cold,
Or the chill arms of death our own bosoms enfold.

We know nought of the future, its pages are seal'd,
And to sin-clouded mortals shall ne'er be reveal'd:
But we know from the free, open book of the Lord,
That virtue and vice shall each meet its reward.
"As we sow we shall reap," has most truly been said,
And the harvest will show what a choice we have made.

May we all, as we think of the year now begun,
Make resolves to be wiser before it is done:
May we strive to improve both the heart and the mind,
With a view to that future for mortals design'd:
Unto God may our grateful affections be given,
And each one live a life that shall fit him for Heaven.

CONGRESS.

We can hardly anticipate any valuable results from the present session of Congress. The motley opponents of the Administration, probably; have a clear majority in that body, and will, no doubt, use their ascendancy "for the prevention," as Mr. Webster has it, "rather than the attainment of any positive benefit."—It will be matter of deep regret if such proves to be the fact. The great measure of an Independent Treasury ought not any longer to claim its adoption in vain. It has been again and again pointed out with transparent clearness, and invincible power, and the objections brought against it have been repeatedly met and fairly overthrown. The people, too, the great fountain of power, and the last court of appeal, have sealed it with their approval, and ratified its principle as in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The security of the public treasure, also, imperatively demands the establishment of some uniform system. At present the treasury is left without those restrictions and safe-guards which prudence and experience alike prove necessary, and the Secretary of that department is entrusted with a latitude of discretion which must be painful to him, and is certainly improperly allowed by Congress. And yet, as we have said before, we are not authorized to hope for the passage of any measure on this subject which shall be gratifying to the Democracy, or useful to the community. The great purpose of the opposition appears to be to keep things in confusion, and interrupt, as far as they may, all harmony in the affairs of Government. By this forcing process of agitation they hope to be able to reach those places of authority, which in times of quiet, they can never expect to attain. And in the days of Jefferson and Madison they were unscrupulous in the means they employed to effect their objects, so now they seem ready to sacrifice the true welfare of the country to the gratification of their insatiable ambition. Tranquility, therefore, in their view is a consummation most devoutly to be shunned. Like true birds of storm, they delight most in the rage and roar of the elements. Hence they have banded themselves into a party, composed of as many different ingredients as filled, in Macbeth, the cauldron of the witches, and are consequently unable to unite upon any thing else than an indiscriminate war against the existing Administration. This war seem determined to maintain, with or without reason, to the last extremity. And the democratic party having staked itself upon the correctness of the great principle of the separation of Bank and State, they have brought all the strength of their various forces to bear in that direction. Thus far they have been partially successful. At the last sitting of Congress the Independent Treasury was defeated. It may be so at the present session.—But eventually it must be triumphantly sustained. It is founded upon a rock of principle which the clamor and declamation of the federal host can never move from its base. The democratic party will not desert it. They will continue to fortify it with new and invincible arguments, and will answer the coarse attacks which are perpetually made upon them as the beacon light, to borrow an illustration, responds to the waves which howl and dash around its base—only by throwing on fresh torrents of light.

Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 1, 1839.

A writer in the Portland *Advertiser* estimates that the debt of this State at the close of the next Session of the Legislature will be about one million of dollars—that the expences for the year 1839 from the laws and system now in operation, will be not far from $500,000—that to meet this expenditure, the revenue of the State without a State Tax, will not much if any exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The State then must hire four hundred thousand dollars to meet their current expences, and so long as the present system continues a new debt must be increased yearly and the amount must be increased yearly to pay the interest on this constantly accumulating debt. We fear that there is but too much truth in these statements. *And* if these things are so, does it not become us to pause and enquire what is to be the end. We can all of us readily tell what would be the consequence to an individual who should conduct his affairs in this manner. And is there any reason for adopting a different rule in judging of the financial affairs of the State? Does not prudence require that our expences should be curtailed—that a more rigid system of economy should be adopted—that we should learn to be just to ourselves before we are so generous to others? Are we right in thus going on year after year contracting and increasing a debt which our posterity must pay? *As* democrats we profess to be friends of economy and the enemies of a public debt. Let us then manifest to the people, that these professions mean something—let us practice what we preach and we need have no fears but the people will support us in our course. We hope that the Legislature will not be deterred from the performance of their duty, because the objects for which these expences are incurred are popular. If they were otherwise there would be no merit in reducing the appropriations. We hope they will have honesty and firmness enough to do what is right and leave the consequences to the people. We do not mean to dictate or even advise the particular course to be pursued or what items of expenditure should be curtailed—we leave that to abler men, but we promise that while we can hold a pen we will defend the conduct of those who attempt what we consider a necessary reform, against the attacks of any party or set of men.

We shall lay before our readers the latest information we can obtain relative to the state of things at Harrisburg, as a deep interest is felt to learn the progress and result of the proceedings there. Three of the federal members have seceded from their party and joined the democratic House. When this step was taken, we indulged the hope that the troubles would be ended and that a returning sense of justice would induce the federal party there to acquiesce in the decision of the people. But it appears that the Senate, which has a federal majority, has refused to recognise the democratic branch of the House as legally organized. From this it would seem that there is little prospect of an immediate adjustment of the difficulties. It is stated that the Democratic House would probably call a convention of the people and refer the subject to their decision.

DUELLING.

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" was the text of a sermon preached in Alexandria, about the 10th of May last, by the Rt. Rve. Bishop Meade of Virginia. The sermon was on the subject of duelling, and was, as several who heard it, assure me, a tough one. Directly in front of the speaker sat a tall pale man of a most singular aspect. He had one of those kind of faces that one would remark any where; his age probably did not exceed thirty, but a certain haggard look proclaimed him one upon whose brow either dissipation or the indulgence of violent passions had planted the premature wrinkle.

It was, as you will recollect, soon after the murder of the unfortunate Cilley, and that man was *Henry A. Wise*, of Virginia; the man who, whatever his guilt may have been has certainly had to bear a great portion of the odium of that horrible transaction. The contortions of this unortunate person, under the lash of the speaker, were truly dreadful. It was in vain that he writhed and terned, the relentless preacher pursued him into every nook and corner; he opened every secret apartment in the sinner's heart and thundered forth the most appaling denunciations not only against the duellist himself, but all the aiders and abettors therein. Pallid and crimson by turns, the countenance of the duellist seemed already to express the commencement of those tortues which the man of God assured him would be without end.

By some unaccountable fascination he could scarcely turn his eyes from his agitated hearer, while those of the whole congregation by a very natural association followed them. Deeply interesting and soul stirring as the sermon was, I believe there were not many there who were not glad when it was over, either fearing some scene of violence or something else. For all that this earth has to bestow, I would not carry in my bosom the hell with which that wretched man rushed from the house of God.

He did not challenge the Bishop, I believe, but retired and wrote a note to him, to know what he meant by lashing him in such an intemperate manner, and drawing the eyes of the whole congregation upon him? and if he thought it his duty to insult a man publicly in that manner? The Bishop to whom Wise was a stranger and did not know that he was in church, sent him his sermon, which was dated fifteen years before.

Bishop Meade, who unites talents of a high order with an almost infantile simplicity of manners remarked afterwards that it was a very unfortunate sermon, that he had never preached it without somebody taking it to themselves; that just after Henry Clay had fought a duel, he preached it and he took it to himself; 'Verily,' said the good old man who sat by, '*the wicked flee when no man pursueth.*'

Green Mountain Argus.

The Duel.—Moses Nute of Boston, formerly of this town, whom we noticed two or three weeks ago as being prosecuted for sending a challenge to one Stephen Pinkham, has had his trial. It was set up in his defence that he did not, after all the fuss, go near the place he appointed for the *pistol*-fight, and his learned counsel contended that it should be *presumed*, that he never intended to fight, only to *scare* his son-in-law.

However the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and Judge Thatcher sentenced him to pay a fine of $50, and be imprisoned in the common Jail, six months. Also, by the statutes of Massachusetts, this *gentleman* cannot hold any *office* of profit, trust or *honor*, in that State, for twenty years.—Dover Guzette.

THE MAINE FARMER.

We are gratified to perceive that this well conducted and useful journal is to be enlarged at the commencement of its next volume. The price is to be reduced, also, to those who pay in advance, to $1,75. Ten copies for $16 in advance. Ten copies, *included postage*, $20, in advance. We trust the Farmer may recive the patronage which a well conducted agricultural journal, established in the garden of the State, so richly deserve. Ezekiel Holmes and Marcian Seavey, Editors: Seavey & Robbins, Publishers.—Age.

In the new work on Beraguay, the authors tell us of a resident, named Candioti, who is lord of three hundred square leagues of territory; owner of two hundred and fifty thousand horned cattle; master of three hundred thousand horses and mules, and of more than a half a million of dollars, laid up in his coffers, in ounces of gold imported from Peru.

Gold beaters, by hammering, reduce gold to leaves, so thin, that 282000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch.

N. E. Boundary.—We hope there may be some truth in the following account, and that the "new convention" may prove more satisfactory in the end, than any previous one.

We have seen a leeter by the *Gladiator*, dated London the 9th November, to a highly respectable gentleman in this city which says:—

"I am enabled to assure you from a source which may be relied on, that a new convention in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, was concluded yesterday by our Minister and this Government, which will probably the forwarded to the U. States by the Gladiator."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of 12th inst. says:—

"The President has been called upon by Gov. Ritner to send a detachment of U. S. Troops to Pennsylvania to put down an insurrection there. The President has replied that he has before him no evidence that there is, in Pennsylvania, any such insurrection as comes within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution on the subject.

A member of the House of Representatives who has just returned from the seat of war, says that there is a great deal more of excitement here about the matter than there."

☞Some of the federal papers find fault with Mr. Atherton for having moved the previous question upon his own resolutions. The New York Gazette, a more reasonable journal of the same politics, says:—

"Others may say what they like of it, but we happen to think that it was the only mode of preventing an interminable debate. Let that question have been left open, and Mr. Adams himself would have consumed half the session in debating it, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, would have consumed the other; though there is not a principle contained in those resolutions that he and his constituents do not subscribe to.—We are glad—most heartily glad—that the question was promptly and decisively met *and finished.*"

Alarming threat.—Henry A. Wise, in his late exhausting speech, said that when Col. Benton should be chosen President of the U. S., *he* should instantly embark for England. "Roll swiftly round, ye wheels of time, and bring the auspicious day!" Who would'nt vote for Benton now?

Professor Espy. This gentleman, who says he can make it rain when he chooses, is lecturing upon his discovery, in Philadelphia. We hope he will be inclined to use his marvellous power with prudence, and will never bring upon the country a rain (reign) of terror.

A Good Simile.—Taxes, says Burke, for the support of education, are like vapors, which rise only to descend again to fertilize the earth.

MARRIED.

In Minot, Mr. Joel C. Wilson, to Miss Sarah Jane Baker.

In Gardiner, Mr Amasa Fitch to Miss Lydia Cross.

NOTICE.

THE PARIS HILL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will meet on Thursday the 10th of January next, at the Baptist Meeting House, at 1 o'clock P. M.

An *Address* or Lecture may be expected by Rev. Mr. Stockman, of South Paris.

Paris-Hill, December 31st, 1838.

Come and see!

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the writ, and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of John Harris in Bethel in said county on Saturday the nineteenth day of February next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which Jedediah Grover Jr. had at the time of said attachment in and to certain premises or parcels of land situated in said Bethel, and being the same said Grover mortgaged to Robert A. Chapman, by his mortgage Deed dated 12th of June, A. D. 1837, after said attachment mortgaged the same to the Trustees of the Ministerial & and School Fund of said Bethel, which last deed is recorded with the Oxford Records, Vol. 53, page 406, to which deed reference may be had.

EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

Rumford, December 17, 1838. 3w20

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

HARRY WOOD,

late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of October last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Inn of Nothaniel Benjamin in Livermore, on Friday the first day of February 1839, and on Friday the nineteeth day of April, 1839, from one until five o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MONSOR, Jr. }
NASHANIEL PERLEY, Jr. } Com'rs.

Livermore, December 21st, 1838. 3w20

Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have given to George W. Cummings, Jr., his time,—hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Bethel, November 22, 1838. 3w20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Mense process and will be sold on Execution at Public Vendue at the Store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest that JONATHAN CUMMINGS of said Paris, yeoman, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives in said Paris, estimated to contain about forty acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon belonging to said Cummings. Said premises were mortgaged to the Treasurer of the town of Paris, aforesaid, by said Jonathan and Jesse Cummings, by deed dated *August* 15, 1834, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid in one year with interest annually.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, 17, 1838. 20

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Judge of Probate for County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Jacob Ludden late of Canton in said county, deceased, on the last Saturday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of the said Jacob Ludden, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars for the purpose of paying the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.

Said Estate consists of the deceased's interest in his homestead, where he last resided, in Canton in said county of Oxford, subject to the incumbrance of a mortgage to William Vance, Esq. to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and also the widow's claim of dower thereon.

Likewise the deceased's interest in a certain Gore of land in said Canton, being No 6, in the 17th Range, being the same deeded to him by Ezekiel Richardson, together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein.

Further particulars and terms made known at the time of sale.

LEVI LUDDEN, Administrator

Dec. 13, 1838. 3 19

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss—December 10th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill in Dixfield in said County, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which *William Bradbury* has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said County, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of defeasance, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.—Also, all the right in equity of redemption which John Reed has in and to Lots numbered eleven and twelve in the tenth Range of lots in Roxbury in said County, and Lot numbered thirteen in the twelfth Range of lots in said Roxbury, containing three hundred and fifty acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Reed conveyed to the said Aaron Stevens by deed on the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1866, taking back a bond of defeasance and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Reed had in and to said premises on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the attachment was made upon the same on the original writ.

18 J. B. MERROW, Dep'ty Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss.—December 8th, 1838.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Elijah Walker in Mexico, in said county, on Thursday the 24th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity of redemption which *William Bradbury* has in and to the homestead farm on which he now lives in Byron in said county, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, being the same farm which the said Bradbury conveyed to Aaron Stevens by deed on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1836, taking back a bond of defeasance, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Bradbury had in said farm on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1837, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

18 J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Monday the 28th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Store of Charles A. Kimball & Co. in Rumford in said county of Oxford, all right, title, and interest which *Joseph Sturtevant* of a place called Number Five, first Range, has to the farm on which he now lives, situate in said Number Five, first Range in said County.

18 EBEN T. GODDARD, Dept. Sh'ff.

December 11, 1838.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public Vendue at Crocker & Shaw's Store on Paris-Hill, on *Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1839, at, two o'clock P. M.* all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives commonly called the Pray place—being the same premises which said Jackson mortgaged to Abizer Andrews by deed dated Nov. 2d, 1831—recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Vol. 30, p. 522; mortgaged also by said Jackson to Timothy J. Carter by deed dated August 12th, 1837, recorded in said Registry, Vol. 53, p. 58,—to which deeds, reference is hereby had for a more particular description of the premises. Also taken and will be sold as aforesaid, all the right which said Jackson has in equity to redeem the premises on Paris-Hill, which are particularly described in his deed of mortgage to Alanson Mellen, dated Feb. 26, 1834, and recorded in said Registry, Vol. 42, p. 32, to which reference is hereby had.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1838. 3w18

Counting Room Almanac for 1839.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
January,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
February,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	29	27	28		
March,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
April,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
June,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
July,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
August,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept'r,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
October,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
November,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
December,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

JOHN GOODENOW,

Attorney at Law,

Andover, Oxford County, Maine.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands, situated in said town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the collector for the year 1837.

East part of Woodstock.

	No.	No. acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
Unknown East part,	10	60	20	22
do do	11	100	43	46
do do	13	50	35	39
do do	19	100	75	83
do do	24	100	10	11
do do	25	100	17	19
do do	45	100	10	11
do do	54	100	10	11
Undivided half,	66	50	25	28
do do	70	100	25	28
do do	74	100	50	55
do do	75	50	25	28
do do	76	100	60	66
do do	82	100	50	55
do do	85	100	20	22
do do	88	100	20	22
do do	92	100	70	77
do do	93	100	40	44
do do	95	50	17	19
do do	96	100	50	55
do do	104	100	35	39
do do	105	100	15	17
do do	107	100	10	11
do do	111	100	20	23
do do	113	100	45	50
do do	116	100	30	33
do do	118	100	35	39
do do	57	50	25	28
do do	58	50	25	28

West part of Woodstock.

	No.	No. acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
	14	100	42	46

Delinquent highway tax in the east part of Woodstock, for the year 1836.

	No.	No. acres.	Value. $	Tax. $ c.
Unknown,	107	100	10	21
do	93	100	40	84
do	92	100	50	1 05
do	54	100	10	21
do	78	100	70	1 47
do	45	100	10	21
Undivided half,	75	50	25	52½
do do	24	100	10	21
do do	73	100	50	1 05

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of March next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at public vendue on said sixteenth day of March, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the store of Wolcom Kinsley in said Woodstock.

JOHN BICKNELL, Collector.

Woodstock, Dec. 4, 1838. 3 19

Note Lost.

LOST or mislaid, a Note signed by Benjamin Poor of Andover, and running to the subscriber for thirty-six Dollars & eighty-nine cents, dated Aug 8, 1838; —the public are cautioned against purchasing said note, it having been paid to me by said Poor.

SILAS GATES.

Andover, Dec. 18, 1838. *3w20

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOB PRINCE Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

Nov. 1837.	To 3 days making Reports and Plans,	$9.00
Dec.	To travel from Turner to Weld on Pet. of James Brown & als. 33 ms.	3.30
	To 3½ days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on said Petition,	10.50
	To travel home,	3.30
	To one half day making Report.	1.50
June, 1838	To travel to Paris to close up the business as Commissioner,	1.70
	To 1 days attendance,	3.00
	To travel home,	1.70
		$34.00

JOB PRINCE.

Oxford, ss.—June 13th, 1838.
Personally appeared Job Prince and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is true, as to time charged and distance travelled, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ABEL GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Dec.	To travel from Brownfield to Weld on Petition of James Brown & als. 76 miles,	$7.60
" 8th.	To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating,	12.00
	To travel from Weld home 76 miles,	7.60
		$27.20

I certify that the above account is true as to the time and distance charged according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss.—May 17th, 1838. Sworn to before me, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD TO JOHN HEARSEY Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1837. Nov. 11.	To travel to Maj. Job Prince's in Turner, and home, 32 miles,	$3.20
	To 1 day closing reports of proceedings prior to the October Term of C. Com's Court,	3.00
Dec. 8th.	To travel to Weld and home on Pet. of James Brown & als.	4.00
	To 3½ days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating on the said Petition,	10.50
1838. June 19th.	To travel to Paris and home 40 miles,	4.00
	To ½ day closing accounts as County Commissioner,	1.50
		$26.20

June 19th, 1838.—I certify that the above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY.
Sworn to before me, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO DAVID NOYES Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 17	To postage on letter from State Treasurer in regard to Surplus Revenue,	1.00
" 25	To travel on Pet. of Richard Lombard & als. 10 ms.—Joint view with Cumberland Commissioners,	1.00
	To 4 days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition,	12.00
	To one day making report on said Petition,	3.00
" 31	To travel from home to Portland and back to get Surplus Revenue for unorganized Plantations in Oxford County, 92 miles,	9.20
	To one day copying Census and preparing receipts and papers for distributing the same,	3.00
Sept. 20.	To travel on Pet. of James Brown & als. from Norway to Letter B. and back to Andover corner, 63 ms.	6.30
	To viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said Petition 7½ days,	22.50
	To one day making up report on the same,	3.00
" 27.	To travel on Pet. of Henry E. Prentiss & als. from Letter B. to Norway, 47 ms.	4.70
	To viewing, hearing parties, and adjudicating on the same 6 days,	18.00
	To cash paid Ezekiel E. Merrill as axeman and packman on said route,	3.00
	To cash paid Mr. Kimball for services on said route,	4.00
	To making report on said petition one half day,	.67
Oct. 3d.	To travel on Pet. of Davis Hall & als. 47 miles,	1.50
	To viewing, hearing parties, and locating on the same two days,	4.70
	To one half day making report on said petition,	6.00
" 6.	To travel on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, Jr. & als. from Livermore to Norway, 32 miles,	1.50
	To 4 days viewing and hearing parties on part of said route—adjourned on said petition,	3.20
	To postage on Joint Report from Cumberland County Commissioners,	12.00
" 29.	To travel on petition of John Everett & als. 25 miles,	.25
	To two days viewing, hearing parties, and locating on said petition,	2.50
	To one half day making report on the same,	6.00
	To travel on Pet. of Josiah Heald & als. from Norway to Bethel and home again, 37 miles,	1.50
	To 10 days viewing, hearing parties and locating on said petition,	3.70
	To one day making up report on the same,	30.00
		3.00
		$160.17

DAVID NOYES.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared David Noyes and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time, charges, and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO TIMO. GIBSON Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway thirty miles on the Petition of Richard Lombard & als.	$3.00
	To viewing and locating on said road four days,	12.00
	To travel home 30 miles,	3.00
Sept.	To travel to No. 2 to pay the inhabitants their share of the Surplus Revenue, 60 miles,	6.00
	To 4 days paying over said money to the inhabitants of said township, including Sabbath day,	12.00
	To travel home, 60 miles,	3.00
	From No. 2 to Fryeburg Academy Grant, thirty miles,	3.00
	To one day paying the inhabitants of said Grant,	4.00
	To travel from the Grant home forty miles,	8.00
" 13.	To travel to Letter B. on the Petition of James Brown, 80 miles,	22.50
	To viewing and locating on said road seven and one half days,	1.60
	To travel from Letter B. to Jona. Virgin's in Andover, sixteen miles, on Pet. of H. E. Prentiss,	18.00
	To viewing and hearing the parties six days,	8.00
	To travel from Letter B. home, 80 miles,	6.20
Oct. 1st.	To travel to Peru on the Petition of Davis Hall, sixty two miles,	6.00
	To viewing and locating two days,	1.70
" 3d.	To travel from Peru to Livermore on Pet. of Cyrus Thompson, seventeen miles,	12.00
	To viewing and hearing parties four days,	6.20
	To travel home, 63 miles,	4.40
" 15th.	To travel to Bethel on the petition of Josiah Heald, 44 miles,	21.00
	To viewing and hearing parties, seven days,	1.20
" 22d.	To travel to Fryeburg Academy Grant on the petition of John Everett, twelve miles,	6.00
	To viewing and locating two days,	1.20
	To travel back to Bethel, 12 miles,	9.00
	To locating on Josiah Heald's petition, three days,	4.40
	To travel home, forty-four miles,	
		$183.50

TIMOTHY GIBSON.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 2nd, 1838. Personally appeared Timothy Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

COUNTY OF OXFORD TO ERASTUS P. POOR Dr.

For services as County Commissioners.

1838. Aug. 21.	To travel to Norway and home on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als. 40 miles,	4.00
	To 4 days viewing, and locating on the Petition of Richard Lombard and als.	12.00
	To travel home on the Petition of Richard Lombard, 40 miles,	4.00
Sept. 1st.	To 1 days time to Norway after the Surplus money,	3.00
	To travel to Norway and home, 62 miles,	6.20
7th.	To 5 days time in distributing the Surplus revenue to the inhabitants of Andover North Surplus, letter C., C. Surplus, letter B., A. No. 2, No. 5, and No. 2 first and second Ranges,	
	To travel to and from Andover the same and back home, 70 miles,	15.00
20th.	To travel to John M. Wilson's in the same and back home, 70 miles,	7.00
	To 7 1-2 days services in viewing, adjudicating and locating on the Petition of James Brown,	22.50
	To travel to Thomas Bragg's and home, 32 miles,	3.20
26.	6 days viewing, hearing the parties on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	18.00
	16 miles travel from Thomas Bragg's on the Petition of H. E. Prentiss,	1.00
Oct. 1	1-2 days time in distributing Surplus to the inhabitants of A. No. 1,	1.50
Oct. 3	2 days services on the Petition of Davis Hall and als. and adjudication and locating,	6.00
	20 miles travel to Davis Hall and home,	2.00
7	4 days services, viewing, hearing the parties on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als.,	12.00
	To 20 miles travel from Davis Hall's to North Livermore on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson,	2.00
15	To travel from Bosworth's tavern home on the Petition of Cyrus Thompson and als. 35 miles,	3.50
	8 days services viewing and adjudicating on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als.	24.00
	To travel to Josiah Healds, 20 miles,	2.00
Oct. 15th.	To travel home from Albany on the Petition of Josiah Heald and als. 32 miles,	3.20
22	To 2 days viewing and locating on the Petition of John Everett and als.	6.00
	To 62 miles travel on said Petition and home,	6.20
		$161.90

ERASTUS P. POOR.

Oxford, ss.—Nov. 1st, 1838. Personally appeared Erastus P. Poor, and made oath that the foregoing account by him subscribed is true as to the time charged and distance, according to his best knowledge and belief.
Before me, THOMAS CLARK, *Clerk.*

OXFORD, ss.—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT, *June Term, A. D. 1838.*

David Noyes,	travel 18 miles, 1,80,	attendance 4 days,	12,00	$13,80
Timothy Gibson, "	80 " 8,00,	" 4 "	12,00	20,00
Erastus P. Poor, "	70 " 7,00,	" 4 "	12,00	19,00

October Term, A. D. 1838.

David Noyes,	travel 18 miles, 1,80,	attendance 3 days,	9,00	$10,80
Timothy Gibson, "	80 " 8,00,	" 3 "	9,00	17,00
Erastus P. Poor, "	70 " 7,00,	" 3 "	9,00	16,00

CLERKS OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY, December 16th, 1838.

The foregoing accounts were severally *examined, audited* and *amount* certified by the County Attorney, and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute in such case provided, and are truly copied, by
THOMAS CLARK Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of O. S. Coffran in Waterford, on *Saturday, the 26th day of January next, at two o'clock P. M.* all the right which WALES JORDAN of Albany has in equity to redeem the premises where he now lives—being the same premises which Charles Billings mortgaged to Laura McWain to secure the payment of a note dated Feb. 9, 1835, for $84,84, payable on demand and interest, and also a further sum of $20, on demand—said deed bearing date March 16, 1835, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Vol. 43, page 412, to which reference is had. Said *Billings* having conveyed said Equity of Redemption to said Jordan, the same having been attached on the original writ as the property of said Jordan.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford Dec. 10, 1838. 3w18

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1838, at two o'clock P. M. at the Store of Daniel Holden, Esq. in Sweden in said county, all the right in equity which Calvin Powers of said Sweden has to and to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Sweden, to wit:—Lot numbered twenty two in the third division of Lots in said Sweden. Said premises or real estate being subject to a Mortgage by said Calvin Powers to Josiah Heald Treasurer of the board of Trustees of the Parsonage or Ministerial fund in Lovell, bearing date November 11, 1829—recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Lib 10, Folio 143—to secure the payment of three hundred dollars and interest, annually, in one year from date of said mortgage deed to Josiah Heald.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Deputy Sheriff.
November 16, 1838. 3 16

Public Notice.

WHEREAS I, John Conant of Alfred, in the County of York and State of Maine, have claim to one sixteenth part in common and undivided of Township numbered Two in the fifth Range West of Kennebec Bingham's Purchase in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, which was sold and conveyed in fee and in mortgage to Cyrus K. Conant then of Harrison, in the County of Cumberland, by John Lindsey and Charles Baker of Portland in said County of Cumberland, by their mortgage deed dated June first, A. D. 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford, and which said Cyrus K. Conant conveyed to me by his deed dated June seventh, A. D. 1836—And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the said John Conant claims to foreclose the aforesaid mortgage agreeably to "An Act additional to an Act respecting mortgages and the right in equity of redemption," passed March 20th, 1838.

Dated at Alfred the tenth day of November, A. D. 1838.

3—16 JOHN CONANT.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

RANDALL FISH gave a mortgage deed to Daniel Hammond & W. & G. Tuckerman & Co. Daniel Brown & Mason Greenwood of a Township of land Numbered One in the Second Range west of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, said township being situated in the County of Oxford, which deed is dated April 29th, 1837, conditioned for the payment of certain notes therein described, by virtue of which deed, the undersigned became seized of one undivided third part of said township in mortgage—and now claims to have possession thereof for condition broken—said notes not having been paid according to their tenor—in order to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid.

DANIEL BROWN.
Nov. 30, 1838. 3w16

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Auction at the homestead farm of James H. Withington late of Peru, deceased, of said County of Oxford on Tuesday the eighteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of the said Withington, including the reversion of the widow's dower, therein, if necessary, as will produce the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges; said estate consisting in all the right and title said Withington had in his homestead farm,—also a lot or parcel of land called the Thurston place, lying in said Peru,—also a pew in the meeting house in Rumford, near Alvan Bolster's.

JOSEPH ADAMS.
Peru, Nov. 12, 1838.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Richard F. Potter, Esq., late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the sixth inst. are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Levi Brown in said Waterford on the first Saturdays of February and May next, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days.

DANIEL BROWN, DAN'L CHAPLIN, } Commissioners.
Waterford, Nov. 10, 1838. *3w14

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—PORTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Porter in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Porter, for the year 1838, in their respective sums following, viz:—

	Description of Range.	No. of Lot.	No. acres.	Value.	Interval.	Tax.	1837 Highway Deficient.	Total.
				$	$	c	$ cts	$ c.
Owners names	9	2	30	30	3	2 19	3 9	5 28
Unknown.	9	41					3 9	3 9

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before the twenty-first day of March, next, (1839,) so much of said lands, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the store of John Higgins, Esq., in said town of Porter, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day.

ISAAC STANLEY,
Collector of Porter, for 1838.
Porter, Nov. 12, 1838. 14

A Market for CASH!

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of *SCHOOL BOOKS, MEDICINES, PAPER-HANGINGS, & FANCY GOODS,* which will be sold low, for *CASH*, or *short* approved credit.

---At Cost---

WILL be sold a good assortment of *Miscellaneous Works*—to close a consignment.

GOLD BEADS, SILVER SPOONS AND SHELL COMBS, and a general assortment of Jewelry, at bargains, for Cash.

COOKING STOVES,

Parlor, Box, and Franklin Stoves, Oven & ash mouths, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c. &c., for sale as low as at any other establishment in this vicinity.

SINGING BOOKS.

Boston *Academy's* Collection, *National* Church Harmony and other Musical works—constantly on hand—a new lot just received for schools.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 9, 1838. 3w

GEORGE F. EMERY,
Attorney at Law,
WATERFORD, ME.

Buffalo Robes,

FUR Seal, Nutre, and Seal CAPS, and Fur and Nutre COLLARS, just received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838. 3w12

CASH WANTED!!

ALL demands due the subscriber must be paid by the *first day of January next*, or cost will be made.—*No Mistake!!!* W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Nov. 5, 1838. 3w12

GERMAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Silk & Worsted Vestings.

GEO. H. KENDALL,

HAS received from New York and Boston, a new stock of WOOLEN GOODS, viz:—
Blue and Black superfine GERMAN CLOTHS—
Polish and Citron Green " " "
Twilled black and Mulberry " "
Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Olive *London Cloths,*
Blues, Browns, Clarets and blacks, low priced "

Cassimeres and Sattinetts, Rich Figured Satin and Valencia Vestings, Merinos, Col'd Worsteds, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Lawns and Linens.

—ALSO—

Batting, Wadding, Ticking, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings.

WANTED AS ABOVE,

2000 Y'DS all Wool and Cotton and Wool Domestic FLANNEL.

200 Doz. Woollen SOCKS. Mixed and White Yarn in exchange for Goods

No. 43, Clapp's Buildings, Middle Street,
Oct. 17. [*4w9] PORTLAND

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.
2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.
3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*
4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.
5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.
6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.
7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and reorganization.
8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.
9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.
10th.—The mere fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.
11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.
12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.
13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.
14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.
15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.
16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*
17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*
18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.
19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.
20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess these properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.
21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.
22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.
23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.
24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease; simply because they purify the blood.
25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them; those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON,* All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m52.

Threshing Machines.

LUTHER F. PINGREE of Oxford, manufactures the best of Threshing Machines and has two now on hand. He also manufactures at his Shop CLAPBOARD & SHINGLE MACHINES at order, and at the shortest notice.

Oxford, Nov. 6th, 1838. 2—13

ASHES

WANTED in exchange for Goods. Also, Flannel Cloth, Yarn, Mittens, and Footings, for which the highest price will be paid.

FRANCIS BEMIS
Paris-Hill, Nov. 6, 1838. 4w12

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the first day of November, one brown Colt, supposed to be three years old. Said colt has a star in the face, head and one white hind foot. The owner is hereby requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away.

ISRAEL KIMBALL.
East Bethel, Nov. 13, 1838. 11

LAST CALL!!!

THE subscribers once more would respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note or account to make payment *immediately*, to wit, before the tenth of October next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary.

ALFRED ANDREWS
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.
Paris, Sept. 10, 1838. 5

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Earl Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give notice, that six months from the twentieth, inst, are allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwelling-house of Job Prince, in said Turner, on the last Saturday of December and third Saturday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOB PRINCE, ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.
Turner Sept. 22, 1838. 109

NOTICE.

ABIAL T. NOYES, Tailor & Draper,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has removed from Portland and taken Rooms on Paris-Hill, where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

N. B. Garments made by him are warranted to fit. He will also pay attention to cutting and making MILITARY COATS and PANTS.

CUTTING done to order.
Paris Hill, Aug. 17, 1838. tf 1

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of Benjamin Fobes, late of Peru, in said County, deceased, give notice that six months from this date have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that they will attend to that service at the dwelling house of James Lunt in said Peru, on the last Saturdays in January and February next, from one till five o'clock, P. M. on said days.

JAMES LUNT, GEORGE W. LUNT, } Commissioners.
Peru, August 23 1838. 3w14

Farm for Sale.

[illegible] of Dec. next, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M. unless previously disposed of at private sale, the Farm situated in Paris, now owned and occupied by the subscriber, formerly owned by Josiah Bisco, Esq and known as the Bisco farm, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of land of the best quality, with a two story dwelling house, a barn 50 by 40 feet and out buildings, all in good repair—an orchard containing the best kind of grafted fruit, together with a variety of pear trees of the best kind. Said farm is well fenced with good stone wall, and is allowed to be one of the best farms in the County of Oxford.

Terms easy and made known at the time and place of sale. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.
Paris, Oct. 26, 1838. 1s11

Thrice Weekly Age.

THE Publisher of THE AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the *reports* of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the Thrice Weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some persons known to us become responsible therefor.

☞ Editors in this State, with whom we exchange, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions in their columns.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 20, 1838.
☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Josiah and Robert Maybury conveyed to me the subscriber by mortgage Deed, April 21, 1834, two parcels of land situated in Waterford; for a particular description of the premises, reference may be had to the Oxford County Records, book 54, page 247, and, whereas the condition of said deed have been broken, I, the subscriber, claim to foreclose the above mortgage, agreeably to an Act additional to an Act respecting Mortgages and the right of equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1838.

ALGERNON S. HOWE.
Bridgton, Nov. 13, 1838. 3w14

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator on the estate of Thomas Patrick late of Porter in the County of Oxford, deceased, by authority of the Judge of Probate within and for said County, will sell at public Vendue to the highest bidder, at the Store of John Harmon in Porter, on Saturday the fifth day of January, 1839, at one of the clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, viz:—One eighth of an acre of land more or less, lying between land of Jas. French where his barn now stands and the road, hereby meaning to sell and convey all the estate that the said Patrick took or was entitled to by his deed from William Towle dated January 23d, 1836, and no more.

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH
Limington, Dec. 7, 1838. 3w17

Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, &c.

THE subscriber expresses his gratitude to his friends and the public for their patronage and other favors conferred on him heretofore; and gives notice that he has lately purchased a good assortment of materials for

Watch Repairing.

He has also a good variety of SPECTACLES, a few good WATCHES, *Watch Furniture, Silver and Plated* TEA SPOONS, EVER POINTED PENCIL CASES, THIMBLES, &c. He invites his customers to call and examine for themselves.

☞ CASH paid for old SILVER and GOLD
SIMEON WALTON.
Paris Hill, Nov. 6, 1838.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SOLOMON SHAW,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

E. H. SHAW.
Paris, Nov. 27, 1838. 3w16

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN WEBBER,

late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJ. WEBBER.
Sweden, Nov. 27, 1838. *3w16

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL HOLDEN, Jr.,

Late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ROLAND HOLDEN.
Sweden Nov. 27, 1838. *3w16

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

JUDAH DANA & others, Executors of the last Will and Testament of James W. Ripley, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented their third account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and John A Rawlins, one of said Executors, having presented his own private claims against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
3w16 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

More Violins!!

FROM 5, 10, 15, & 20 Dollars, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Dec. 5, 1838. 3w17

BLANKS!

WARRANTEE, Mortgage, and Quitclaim Deeds, also, CERTIFICATES for obtaining the bounty on Wheat and Corn, for sale at this Office.
Oct. 30

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would *once* more remind those indebted to him, whose notes or accounts have been *one year* standing, that they *MUST be settled,* IMMEDIATELY!!! FRANCIS BEMIS.
Oct 1, 1838. tf7

BENEZER P. FITZ, Painter & Glazier,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.